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E

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Agenda item 5 (j)

SOCIAL, HUMANITARIAN AND HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS:
CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

India: draft resolution

Cultural development

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 41/187 of 8 December 1986, in which the Assembly proclaimed the period 1988-1997 the World Decade for Cultural Development,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 46/157 of 19 November 1991, in which the Assembly invited the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to undertake the preparation of a global mid-term review of the Decade, including an examination by the Intergovernmental Committee of the World Decade for Cultural Development of the summary evaluation report to be prepared by the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,

Recalling further resolution 27 C/3.2 of 13 November 1993 of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in which the Conference set out the guidelines for the second half of the Decade,

Acknowledging the progress made by Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in implementing the Plan of Action for the World Decade for Cultural Development, 1/ and encouraging them to pursue their efforts in this respect during the second part of the Decade,

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1/ E/1986/L.30, annex.

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on the progress of the World Decade for Cultural Development during the period 1992-1993; 2/

2. Also takes note of the examination of the mid-term summary evaluation report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on the Plan of Action for the Decade; 3/

3. Invites all States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, when undertaking activities in connection with the Decade:

(a) To concentrate efforts on large-scale interdisciplinary projects of a regional and interregional scope and to encourage the formation of different types of partnerships for their implementation;

(b) To find appropriate ways to integrate cultural factors into all endeavours aiming at social and economic development;

4. Invites the regional commissions to undertake, as a contribution to the final evaluation report on the Decade, in consultation with Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, a study of the cultural factors influencing the development of the cultural sector as a potential creator of jobs and generator of income.

2/ A/49/159/Add.1 and 2-E/1994/62/Add.1 and 2.

3/ A/49/159-E/1994/62.

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SOCIAL, HUMANITARIAN AND HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS:
HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS

Draft decision recommended by the Commission on Human Rights at its fiftieth session for adoption by the Economic and Social Council*

The following draft decision was inadvertently omitted from the final version of the report of the Commission on Human Rights at its fiftieth session (E/1994/24-E/CN.4/1994/132). It is recommended for adoption by the Council.

Situation of human rights in Iraq

The Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1994/74 of 9 March 1994, approves the Commission's decision to extend for a further year the mandate of the Special Rapporteur, as contained in Commission resolutions 1991/74, 1992/71 and 1993/74. It also approves (a) the Commission's request to the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Special Rapporteur, to take the necessary measures in order to send human rights monitors to such locations as would facilitate improved information flows and assessment and would help in the independent verification of reports on the situation of human rights in Iraq; (b) the Commission's request to the Special Rapporteur to report periodically to the Commission on the situation of human rights in Iraq, and to submit an interim report on the situation of human rights in Iraq to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session and a report to the

* To be issued subsequently in final form under the symbol E/1994/24/Corr.1-E/CN.4/1994/132/Corr.1.

Commission at its fifty-first session; (c) the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to provide appropriate additional resources, within existing overall United Nations resources, to fund the sending of human rights monitors; and (d) the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to provide the Special Rapporteur with all the necessary assistance in performing his task.

UNITED
NATIONS

E

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Council

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OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

Draft resolution submitted by the President of the Council on the basis of informal consultations

Operational activities segment of the Economic and Social Council

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 44/211 of 22 December 1989, 47/199 of 22 December 1992 and 48/162 of 20 December 1993,

Recognizing that some work has been done and stressing the need for the full and coordinated implementation of resolution 47/199 by the United Nations system,

1. Decides that each operational activities segment of the Economic and Social Council will determine a principal theme or themes primarily for consideration at the high-level meeting which will be guided by paragraph 16 of resolution 48/162 and that these themes should be agreed to in the substantive session of the Council for its consideration at its subsequent substantive session, without excluding consideration of other themes to be decided, at the latest, at the organizational session of the Council;

2. Decides also that the functions entrusted to the operational activities segment of the Council by paragraph 16 of resolution 48/162 will be primarily undertaken by the working-level meeting;

3. Decides further to devote up to one day of the operational activities segment to an informal exchange of views on issues to be agreed to at the organizational session, with a limited number of representatives/country

directors at the field level of the programmes and funds, as well as of the specialized agencies;

4. Requests the Executive Boards, the specialized agencies and the coordinating bodies of the Secretariat to contribute to the triennial policy review in accordance with the provisions of resolution 48/162;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to include in his annual report to the operational activities segment:

(a) A section summarizing the relevant recommendations of the Executive Boards of the funds and programmes;

(b) A section summarizing the relevant recommendations of the subsidiary bodies of the Council;

(c) A section summarizing the relevant recommendations of the previous operational activities segment of the Council;

(d) A section summarizing the relevant policies formulated by the General Assembly;

(e) A short analytical overview of reports on the work of the funds and programmes, highlighting common themes, trends and problems;

(f) A section on the implementation of the provisions of the triennial policy review;

6. Requests the Executive Boards to consider the designated theme of the high-level meeting in relationship to the mandates of the respective funds and programmes;

7. Requests the funds and programmes, through their Executive Boards, in their annual reports to the Council, which should follow a common structure, to include:

(a) A section outlining measures taken in the implementation of the provisions of the triennial review;

(b) A section on the activities and measures undertaken within the designated theme for the high-level meeting of the operational activities segment;

8. Requests the Secretary-General in his 1995 report to make proposals on the full implementation of General Assembly resolution 47/199, including the following issues:

(a) Field-level coordination of the United Nations system;

(b) Evaluation of the impact and effectiveness of field-level activities;

(c) Decentralization;

(d) National execution;

(e) Division of labour at the field level;

9. Requests the Secretary-General, in the report requested in paragraph 55 of General Assembly resolution 47/199, to give particular emphasis to the provision of information regarding the implementation and impact of Assembly resolutions 44/211 and 47/199 at the field level;

10. Decides that, in taking action on the operational activities segment, the Council shall formulate, as appropriate, decisions or resolutions.

UNITED
NATIONS

E

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Council

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COORDINATION OF THE POLICIES AND ACTIVITIES OF THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND OTHER BODIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM RELATED TO IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AGREED CONCLUSIONS OF THE 1993 COORDINATION SEGMENT OF THE COUNCIL RELATING TO THE FIELDS OF PREVENTIVE ACTION AND INTENSIFICATION OF THE STRUGGLE AGAINST MALARIA AND DIARRHOEAL DISEASES, IN PARTICULAR CHOLERA

Algeria* and China: draft resolution

Malaria and diarrhoeal diseases, in particular cholera

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the conclusions agreed during the coordination segment of its substantive session of 1993,

1. Welcomes with interest and appreciation the report of the Secretary-General on preventive action and intensification of the struggle against malaria and diarrhoeal diseases, in particular cholera; 1/

2. Notes the absence of goals, work plans, time-frames and resources needed for achieving coordination of activities within the United Nations system;

3. Decides to retain this topic within the agenda for the general segment of the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1995;

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* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77, and in accordance with rule 72 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council.

1/ E/1994/60.

4. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a report on this topic that further addresses the agreed conclusions of the 1993 coordination segment of the Economic and Social Council and responds specifically to the questions and concerns raised during its discussions in 1994. The report should be prepared with the World Health Organization and other relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, taking into account their expertise in the area of health and development;

5. Also requests the Secretary-General to present options in that report, given the need to increase the resources being devoted to the prevention and control of malaria and diarrhoeal diseases, in particular cholera, in developing countries, particularly in Africa, which options may include establishing special co-sponsored programmes designed to mobilize the national, bilateral and multilateral funds required for this purpose.

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E

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Agenda item 5 (c)

SOCIAL, HUMANITARIAN AND HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES BY THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE UNITED NATIONS

Algeria*, Angola, Benin, China, Cuba, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea*, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago*, United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution

Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

The Economic and Social Council,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General 1/ and the report of the President of the Council on consultations held with the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 2/

Having heard the statement by the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

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* In accordance with rule 72 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council.

1/ A/49/216.

2/ E/1994/114.

Recalling General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions adopted by United Nations bodies on the subject, including in particular Economic and Social Council resolution 1993/55 of 29 July 1993,

Reaffirming the responsibility of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to take all effective measures, within their respective spheres of competence, to assist in the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations bodies,

Concerned that the objectives of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples have not been fully achieved,

Bearing in mind the extremely fragile economies of the small island Non-Self-Governing Territories and their vulnerability to natural disasters, such as hurricanes, cyclones and sealevel rise,

Stressing that, because the development options of small island Non-Self-Governing Territories are limited, there are special challenges to planning for and implementing sustainable development and that those Territories will be constrained in meeting the challenges without the cooperation and assistance of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system,

Also bearing in mind the conclusions and recommendations of the Meeting of Governmental Experts of Island Developing Countries and Donor Countries and Organizations held in New York from 25 to 29 June 1990, 3/

Noting that in accordance with General Assembly resolution 48/193 of 21 December 1993, the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States was held in Barbados from 26 April to 6 May 1994, 4/

Noting also that some Non-Self-Governing Territories participated in the Global Conference as associate members of regional commissions,

1. Takes note of the report of the President of the Economic and Social Council, and endorses the conclusions and suggestions contained therein;

2. Also takes note of the report of the Secretary-General;

3/ See A/CONF.147/5-TD/B/AC.46/4.

4/ For the report of the Conference, see A/CONF.167/9.

3. Reaffirms that the recognition by the General Assembly, the Security Council and other United Nations organs of the legitimacy of the aspiration of peoples of Non-Self-Governing Territories to exercise their right to self-determination and independence entails, as a corollary, the extension by the organizations of the United Nations system of all the necessary moral and material assistance to those peoples;

4. Expresses its appreciation to those specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that have continued to cooperate in varying forms and degrees with the United Nations and the regional organizations concerned in the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and other relevant resolutions of United Nations bodies, and urges all the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to contribute to the full and speedy implementation of the relevant provisions of those resolutions;

5. Recommends that all States intensify their efforts in the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations to ensure the full and effective implementation of the Declaration and other related resolutions of the United Nations system;

6. Requests the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations, as well as regional organizations, to strengthen existing measures of support and formulate additional appropriate programmes of assistance to the remaining Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories within the framework of their respective mandates in order to accelerate progress in the economic and social sectors of those Territories;

7. Also requests the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in formulating their assistance programmes, to take due account of the text entitled "Challenges and opportunities: a strategic framework", which was adopted unanimously by the Meeting of Governmental Experts of Island Developing Countries and Donor Countries and Organizations; 5/

8. Also requests the specialized agencies to take into account the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, adopted by the Global Conference, in particular its application to small island Non-Self-Governing Territories;

9. Urges the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to formulate programmes that will support the sustainable development of small island Non-Self-Governing Territories and adopt measures that will enable those Territories to cope effectively, creatively and sustainably with environmental changes and to mitigate impacts and reduce the threats posed to marine and coastal resources;

5/ See A/CONF.147/5-TD/B/AC.46/4, chap. II.

10. Welcomes the continued initiative exercised by the United Nations Development Programme in maintaining close liaison among the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, and in coordinating the activities of the specialized agencies in extending effective assistance to the peoples of colonial Territories, and calls upon the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as a matter of urgency, to contribute generously to the relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts in the Non-Self-Governing Territories affected by natural disasters;

11. Urges the administering Powers concerned to facilitate the participation of the representatives of the Governments of Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories at the relevant meetings and conferences of the agencies and organizations so that the Territories may draw the maximum benefits from the related activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system;

12. Urges the governing bodies of those specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that have not already done so to include in the agenda of their regular sessions a separate item on the progress made and action to be taken by their organizations in the implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of United Nations bodies;

13. Urges the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to formulate, with the active cooperation of the regional organizations concerned, concrete proposals for the full implementation of the relevant United Nations resolutions and to submit the proposals as a matter of priority of their governing and legislative organs;

14. Draws the attention of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to the present resolution and to the discussion held on the subject at the substantive session of 1994 of the Economic and Social Council;

15. Requests the President of the Economic and Social Council to continue to maintain close contact on these matters with the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to report thereon to the Council;

16. Requests the Secretary-General to follow the implementation of the present resolution, with particular attention to cooperation and integration arrangements for maximizing the efficiency of the assistance activities undertaken by various organizations of the United Nations system, and to report thereon to the Council at its substantive session of 1995;

17. Decides to keep these questions under continuous review.

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E

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SOCIAL, HUMANITARIAN AND HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS:
ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN

Argentina*, Australia, Bahamas, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic*, Mexico, Morocco*, New Zealand*, Paraguay, Spain* and Venezuela: draft resolution

International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1993/17 of 27 July 1993, in which it took note of the report of the Board of Trustees of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women on its thirteenth session, 1/

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 48/105 of 20 December 1993, in which the Assembly took note of the report of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women on its activities,

Having considered the report of the Board of Trustees of the Institute on its fourteenth session, 2/

Recognizing the important role that the institute plays in the substantive preparations for the Fourth World Conference on Women,

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* In accordance with rule 72 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council.

1/ E/1993/44.

2/ E/1994/68 and Corr.1.

Also recognizing the equally important contributions that the Institute is making in its area of expertise to activities related to the International Year of the Family, the International Conference on Population and Development, and the World Summit for Social Development,

Reaffirming the continuing need for independent research and related training activities for the advancement of women and the role of the Institute therein,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the report of the Board of Trustees of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women on its fourteenth session and the decisions contained therein;

2. Takes note of the programme budget of the Institute for the biennium 1994-1995, approved by the Board of Trustees at its fourteenth session;

3. Commends the Institute for its efforts to further develop active and close cooperation with the specialized and related agencies of the United Nations system, and with other organs, programmes and institutions, so as to promote gender-related analysis and programmes that contribute to the advancement of women;

4. Reiterates the importance of maintaining the level of resources devoted to independent research and related training activities which are crucial for the situation of women;

5. Calls upon States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to contribute through voluntary contributions and pledges to the United Nations Trust Fund for the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, thus enabling the Institute to continue to respond effectively to its mandate.

UNITED
NATIONS

E

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QUESTION OF DECLARING 1995 INTERNATIONAL YEAR TO OBSERVE THE ONE THOUSANDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE MANAS EPIC

Azerbaijan*, Chile, Kazakhstan*, Kyrgyzstan*, Mongolia*, Republic of Moldova*, Tajikistan* and Turkey*:

draft resolution

International Year for the millenium of the Kyrgyz national epic "Manas"

The Economic and Social Council,

Considering that proclamation of 1995 as international year for the millenium of the Kyrgyz national epic Manas corresponds to the principles of the World Decade for Cultural Development, 1/

Taking into consideration that Manas has been a vital link sustaining and uniting the peoples of Central Asia throughout their long history,

Recognizing that the epic is not only the source of the Kyrgyz language and literature but also the foundation of the cultural, moral, historical, social and religious traditions of the Kyrgyz people,

Keeping in mind that the epic proclaims the common ideals and values of humanity,

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* In accordance with rule 72 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council.

1/ General Assembly resolution 41/87.

Recognizing the contribution that an international year for the millenium of the Kyrgyz national epic Manas could make to the cultural human heritage and to the furtherance of international cooperation and understanding,

Noting the freedom-loving legacy of the epic for the nations of the region,

Taking note of the ideas and principles contained in the Memory of the World programme of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,

1. Proclaims 1995 International Year for the millenium of the Kyrgyz National Epic Manas;

2. Invites the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to assume the role of lead organization for the international year;

3. Encourages the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in cooperation with the Government of Kyrgyzstan and other interested organizations, to prepare suggestions on the observance of the international year and submit them to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session;

4. Suggests that the United Nations Secretariat and specialized agencies provide all possible cooperation to the Government of Kyrgyzstan in realizing at the United Nations and throughout its system the activities related to the international year.

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SOCIAL, HUMANITARIAN AND HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS:
HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS

China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iraq*, Myanmar*, Sri Lanka, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam* and Zimbabwe: draft decision

Composition of the staff of the Centre for Human Rights

The Economic and Social Council, recalling resolution 1994/56 of 4 March 1994 of the Commission on Human Rights, and taking into account the fact that the report requested from the Secretary-General on the current geographical distribution of posts in the staff of the Centre for Human Rights has not been submitted to its 1994 session, as provided in paragraph 3 of resolution 1994/56, requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures for a timely presentation of the report requested by the Commission on Human Rights on the current geographical distribution of posts in the staff of the Centre for Human Rights to the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session.

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* In accordance with rule 72 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council.

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UNITED
NATIONS

E

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COORDINATION OF THE POLICIES AND ACTIVITIES OF THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND OTHER BODIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM RELATED TO THE FOLLOWING THEME: INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION WITHIN THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM AGAINST THE ILLICIT PRODUCTION, SALE, DEMAND, TRAFFIC AND DISTRIBUTION OF NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES

Draft agreed conclusions submitted by the Vice-President of the Council, Mr. Enrique Tejerá-Paris (Venezuela)

At its coordination segment, the Council reviewed the coordination of the activities of the United Nations system against the illicit production, sale, demand, traffic and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. In addition to the report on the status of international cooperation on drug abuse control within the United Nations system, the Council also had before it for consideration the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control, including agency-specific implementation plans, and a letter of 23 June 1994 from the Chairman of the thirty-seventh session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to the President of the Economic and Social Council.

During the discussion, Member States and representatives of the organizations of the Untied Nations system concerned commented on the current arrangements for coordination and made a number of suggestions for improving coordination within the United Nations system on the subject of drug abuse control.

Representatives of organizations of the United Nations system and international financial institutions concerned also responded to specific questions on coordination relating to the subject of drug abuse control. On the basis of these deliberations, the Council reached the following conclusions:

1. The Council welcomed the report of the Secretary-General and in general supported the conclusions and recommendations contained in it, which should be fully explored by the concerned parties on a priority basis.

2. The Council strongly underlined that the global and multidisciplinary nature of the drug abuse phenomenon must be effectively addressed through a common and properly coordinated international effort and that all necessary steps should be taken to further enhance such coordination, in particular within the United Nations system.

3. The Council reaffirmed that the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP) should fully play its catalytic role and continue to provide leadership and coordination within the United Nations system on matters related to drug abuse control. The Council stressed the critical importance of a strengthened process of consultation and coordination between UNDCP and its main partners within the United Nations system, which, as appropriate, should be extended to collaboration with other competent intergovernmental organizations, particularly at the regional level, including the international financial institutions and regional development banks. The need for closer interaction between the UNDCP and the United Nations Crime Prevention Programme was emphasized, and it was recommended that the UNDCP and the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch should be provided with the necessary resources to enable them to coordinate their work effectively. It was also recommended that the United Nations organizations concerned with the issue of drug abuse control should sign cooperative agreements with UNDCP, if they had not yet done so, which could become the basis for closer collaboration and more focused interaction among them, with due regard for their respective mandates and specialization.

4. The Council stressed that the System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control (SWAP) was a critical tool for the coordination of drug abuse control matters within the United Nation system and should be taken full advantage of. It nevertheless noted with concern that some agencies and organizations had not yet made contributions to the Action Plan, and recommended that all concerned agencies and organizations should do so as soon as possible. The Council also recognized that an enhanced approach was needed in the process leading to formulation of the System-Wide Action Plan, in order to sharpen its focus and strengthen its effectiveness, establishing a strategy to ensure systematic promotion of the drug issue in the activities of United Nations bodies and programmes and of specialized agencies. SWAP would greatly benefit from a definition of and agreement on shared goals and objectives among the concerned organizations and should reflect the translation of those goals and objectives into concrete operational projects and activities at the field level. The Council urged progress in that endeavour without hindrance to ongoing activities. The Council was of the view that field offices, especially those of United Nations resident representatives as representatives of UNDCP, had a special role to play in the coordination of activities and programmes of assistance formulated by Governments at the country and regional/subregional level.

5. The Council stressed the importance of the ACC Subcommittee on Drug Abuse Control as a critical working tool for coordination among the agencies and organizations of the United Nations system and reaffirmed that it should be used to focus on and overcome the difficulties of coordination mentioned during the debate, since it provided an appropriate mechanism to discuss practical modalities of cooperation among United Nations system organizations. The Council was of the view that the 1995 spring session of ACC, which would have coordination in drug control on its agenda, presented an ideal opportunity for progress which should be taken full advantage of. It was therefore of the view that all efforts should be made to ensure that the next meeting of the ACC Subcommittee on Drug Abuse Control be well prepared and effectively conducted towards the adoption of practical understandings and operational decisions. The Council invited ACC to make available to its 1995 session a report on the potential and modalities for increasing joint efforts among the organizations in enhancing drug abuse control.

6. The Council stressed the importance of each country establishing and fully utilizing master plans, since such plans afforded Governments the opportunity of detailing a coherent strategy and its implementation modalities in the fight against illicit drugs, including the role of international organizations therein. While recognizing that the preparation of master plans was the primary responsibility of Governments, the Council was of the view that the concerned United Nations agencies and organizations should be ready, on request, to provide the relevant support and expertise at the field level.

7. The Council stressed that in the context of coordination at the field level, the role of the resident coordinators was very important and suggested that, in consultation with the interested Governments, they should add anti-drug efforts to their main areas of responsibilities and seek to include, as appropriate, drug abuse control issues in IPF (indicative planning figures) country programmes. In addition, the Council also recommended that agencies and organizations of the United Nation system should incorporate, as appropriate, all relevant aspects of drug control activities into their own substantive programmes. The Council welcomed the decision of WHO to establish a division for substance abuse. At the same time, efforts should be made by UNDCP, together with partner agencies and institutions, to identify more focused and precisely defined areas of cooperation. The modality of local informal inter-agency groups was recommended as a practical approach to enhanced coordination.

8. The Council emphasized the importance of further increasing coordination and collaboration in the field of compilation and dissemination of drug-related information and took note of the relevant suggestion by the Secretary-General in his report on the development of a common database, drawing on work already done by UNDCP and other organizations, as envisaged by relevant resolutions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

9. The Council underlined how important it was for all pertinent knowledge on the socio-economic impact of illicit drug production, trafficking and abuse to be taken into account by UNDCP in the discharge of its responsibilities and as a means of assisting the coordination process. That

applied not only to the traditional partners of UNDCP, such as ILO, UNESCO and WHO, but also to international financial institutions.

10. The Council, recognizing that money-laundering and illicit arms trafficking and related terrorist activities were problems of major concern for the international community, called on the competent international and regional institutions to give special attention in their own programmes to combating such illegal activities. The Council called, in particular, on the international financial institutions to give due regard in their programmes and projects to the promotion of sustainable alternative development schemes in areas where illicit cultivation takes place, to the study of the macroeconomic and financial implications of money laundering, and to all relevant developmental aspects of the drug problem.

11. The Council agreed that the illicit narcotics trade was a net drain on the global economy and the socio-political consequences of drug trafficking undermined the development process.

12. The Council suggested that in order to develop programmes that took drug control into account, the United Nations agencies needed to become more aware of the threat posed by illicit drug production, trafficking and abuse at the field level, and give higher priority to addressing those problems.

13. The Council was of the view that greater attention should be paid to the linkages between sustainable development, including alternative development, and drug control activities, in order to advance both concerns. The Council stressed the importance of increasing international awareness of the environmental dangers posed by the drug menace. The Council also recognized the important role that the international financial institutions, UNDCP and other relevant United Nations organizations could play in implementing sustainable alternative development schemes.

14. The Council recognized the responsibilities that fell upon both the United Nations agencies and Member States to address consistently and coherently at the meetings of the governing bodies of United Nations specialized agencies, programmes and funds, and regional commissions all aspects of drug control, in order to ensure that proper consideration be given thereto in their activities. Those organizations and Governments were reminded of the request by the General Assembly that the issue of drug control be included in their agendas with a view to (a) examining how their operational and development activities could better integrate the drug control dimension; (b) assessing the activities undertaken to comply with the System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control; and (c) reporting on how drug control issues were taken into account in the relevant programmes.

15. The Council also called upon the governing bodies of all relevant agencies and organizations of the United Nations system to ensure that adequate financial and human resources would be allocated for the further development and implementation of drug control activities designed in cooperation with UNDCP. The Council stressed the importance of strengthening strategies for comprehensive and integrated programmes in the prevention, reduction and elimination of illicit demand, with particular emphasis on treatment, rehabilitation, information and educational campaigns.

16. The Council encouraged UNDCP to participate fully and effectively in the work of the Joint Consultative Group on Policy (JCGP), to which it had recently been admitted as an observer.

17. The Council agreed that renewed efforts should be made to avoid overlapping and duplication of activities by organizations of the United Nations system, in order to make the best use of limited resources. At the same time, it invited Member States to support UNDCP with additional financial contributions to enable the Programme to meet increasing demands resulting from the expansion of the drug problem.

18. The Council was also of the opinion that the social impact of illicit drug production, abuse and trafficking should be fully taken into account in the preparations for and deliberations of the forthcoming World Summit on Social Development. It thus welcomed the preparation by UNDCP of the relevant documentation and urged its submission to the second session of the Preparatory Committee for the World Summit.

19. The Council underlined the importance of coherent and consistent follow-up actions on all the issues brought to light by the present review and expressed the hope that when the issue was considered at a high level at its 1995 session, substantial advances would have been made.

20. The Council urged all agencies and organizations of the Untied Nations system, in collaboration with UNDCP, to intensify their efforts in promoting the United Nations Decade against Drug Abuse (1991-2000).

UNITED
NATIONS

E

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Council

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Agenda item 8

PERMANENT SOVEREIGNTY OVER NATIONAL RESOURCES IN THE OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN AND OTHER ARAB TERRITORIES

Djibouti*, Egypt, Jordan*, Kuwait and Yemen*: draft resolution

Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli settlements on the Palestinian people in the Palestine territory, including Jerusalem, occupied since 1967, and on the Arab population of the Syrian Golan

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 48/212 of 21 December 1993,

Reaffirming the principle of the permanent sovereignty of people under foreign occupation over their national resources,

Guided by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, affirming the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force and recalling Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967 and 497 (1981) of 17 December 1981,

Recalling Security Council resolution 465 (1980) of 1 March 1980 and other resolutions affirming the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, 1/ to the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967,

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* In accordance with rule 72 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council.

1/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 75, No. 973.

Recalling also Security Council resolution 904 (1994) of 18 March 1994, in which, among other things, the Council called upon Israel, the Occupying Power, to continue to take and implement measures, including, inter alia, confiscation of arms, with the aim of preventing illegal acts of violence by Israeli settlers, and called for measures to be taken to guarantee the safety and protection of the Palestinian civilians in the occupied territory,

Aware of the negative and grave economic and social repercussions of the Israeli settlements on the Palestinian people in the Palestinian Territory, occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and on the Arab population of the Syrian Golan,

Welcoming the ongoing Middle East peace process started at Madrid, in particular the signing of the first implementation agreement of the Declaration of Principles, on the Gaza Strip and Jericho area, in Cairo on 4 May 1994, between the Government of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people,

1. Takes note of the note by the Secretary-General; 2/

2. Reaffirms that Israeli settlements in the Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, are illegal and an obstacle to economic and social development;

3. Recognizes the economic and social repercussions of the Israeli settlements on the Palestinian people in the Palestinian Territory occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem, and on the Arab population of the Syrian Golan;

4. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the Palestinian people and the population of the Syrian Golan to their natural and all other economic resources, and regards any infringement thereof as being illegal;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly, at its fiftieth session, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on the progress made in the implemencation of the present resolution.

2/ A/49/169-E/1994/73.

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E

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COORDINATION OF THE POLICIES AND ACTIVITIES OF THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND OTHER BODIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM RELATED TO: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AGREED CONCLUSIONS OF THE 1993 COORDINATION SEGMENT OF THE COUNCIL RELATING TO THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE: EMERGENCY RELIEF AND THE CONTINUUM TO REHABILITATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Draft decision submitted by the President of the Council following informal consultations held on draft decision E/1994/L.16

Request for additional information on the report submitted on coordination of humanitarian assistance

The Economic and Social Council, recalling the relevant General Assembly resolutions, in particular resolutions 46/182 of 19 December 1991, 47/168 of 22 December 1992 and 48/57 of 14 December 1993, and its conclusions agreed to during the coordination segment of its substantive session of 1993:

(a) Welcomes with interest and appreciation the report of the Secretary-General on strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations, 1/ and takes note of the useful information provided by the Emergency Relief Coordinator in his introductory statement 2/ given on 13 July 1994 to the Council at its substantive session;

(b) Requests, while fully recognizing the rich contribution of the report to the numerous aspects leading to the full implementation of General Assembly resolutions 46/182 and 48/57, that further information be provided, namely:

1/ A/49/177-E/1994/80.

2/ See E/1994/SR.30.

(i) Information on the rapid response coordination problem for which the recommendations of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee were requested as a matter of urgency (paras. 11 and 13 of Assembly resolution 48/57), including further information on humanitarian assistance coordinators at the country level referred to in paragraph 12 of the above-mentioned report of the Secretary-General, and their relationship to the system of resident coordinators;

(ii) Information on the shortcomings in the functioning of the Central Emergency Revolving Fund, the corrective measures required and the desirability of increasing the resources available to the Fund, provided that consultations are duly conducted to that effect, as called for in Assembly resolution 48/57;

(c) Decides, given that the Economic and Social Council was not in a position to take a final decision because of the lack of sufficient information, that the interim solution mentioned in paragraph 12 of General Assembly resolution 48/57 remains temporarily valid until its consideration by the Assembly at its forty-ninth session, and, noting that the Assembly will have also to consider the recommendations mentioned in paragraphs 11 and 13 of the same resolution, following informal consultations to be conducted on these particular questions by the President of the Council upon receipt of the information requested in paragraph (b) above, invites the President of the Council to present his conclusions on those consultations to the Assembly.

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NATIONS

E

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SOCIAL, HUMANITARIAN AND HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES BY THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE UNITED NATIONS

Draft resolution submitted by the President of the Council

Assistance to the Palestinian people

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 48/213 of 21 December 1993,

Welcoming the signing of the agreement on the Gaza Strip and the Jericho area, 1/ which represents the first phase of implementation of the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements, including its annexes and its agreed minutes, 2/ in Cairo on 4 May 1994, by the Government of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people,

Gravely concerned over the difficult economic and employment conditions facing the Palestinian people throughout the occupied territory,

Conscious of the urgent need for improvement in the economic and social infrastructure of the occupied territory and the living conditions of the Palestinian people,

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1/ To be issued as part of an official document under the symbol A/49/180-S/1994/727.

2/ A/48/486-S/26560, annex.

Aware that development is difficult under occupation and best promoted in circumstances of peace and stability,

Noting, in the light of the recent developments, the great economic and social challenges facing the Palestinian people and their leadership,

Conscious of the urgent necessity for international assistance to the Palestinian people, taking into account the Palestinian priorities,

Noting the convening of the United Nations Seminar on Palestinian Trade and Investment Needs, held at the headquarters of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization from 20 to 22 June 1994,

Welcoming the signing of the agreements between the Palestine Liberation Organization and the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and the International Labour Organization,

Stressing the need for the full engagement of the United Nations in the process of building Palestinian institutions and in providing broad assistance to the Palestinian people, including in the fields of elections, police training and public administration,

Noting the appointment by the Secretary-General of the Special Coordinator in the Occupied Territories,

Welcoming the results of the Conference to Support Middle East Peace, convened in Washington, D.C., on 1 October 1993, and the establishment of the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee and the work being done by the World Bank as secretariat thereto, as well as the establishment of the Consultative Group,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General, 3/

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his rapid response and efforts regarding assistance to the Palestinian people;

3. Expresses its appreciation also to the Member States, United Nations bodies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that have provided and continue to provide assistance to the Palestinian people;

4. Stresses the importance of the appointment of the Special Coordinator in the Occupied Territories and the steps taken under the auspices of the Secretary-General to ensure the achievement of a coordinated mechanism of United Nations activities throughout the occupied territories;

3/ A/49/263-E/1994/112.

5. Urges Member States, international financial institutions of the United Nations system, international intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and regional and interregional organizations to extend, as rapidly and as generously as possible, economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people in order to assist in the development of the West Bank and Gaza and to do so in close cooperation with the Palestine Liberation Organization and through official Palestinian institutions;

6. Calls upon relevant organizations and agencies of the United Nations system to intensify their assistance in response to the urgent needs of the Palestinian people in accordance with the Palestinian priorities set forth by the Palestinian Authority with emphasis on national execution and capacity-building;

7. Urges Member States to open their markets to exports from the West Bank and Gaza on the most favourable terms, consistent with appropriate trading rules;

8. Calls upon the international donor community to expedite the delivery of pledged assistance to the Palestinian people to meet their urgent needs;

9. Suggests the convening in 1995 of a United Nations-sponsored seminar on Palestinian administrative, managerial and financial needs and challenges in light of the new developments;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the present resolution, containing:

(a) An assessment of the assistance actually received by the Palestinian people;

(b) An assessment of the needs still unmet and specific proposals for responding effectively to them.

UNITED
NATIONS

E

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COORDINATION OF THE POLICIES AND ACTIVITIES OF THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND OTHER BODIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM RELATED TO THE FOLLOWING THEME: SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

Draft agreed conclusions submitted by the Vice-President of the Council, Mr. Mihai Horia C. Botez (Romania)

The Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the division of labour and coordination within the United Nations system in the field of science and technology (E/1994/70) and agreed that:

1. Science and technology are critical to national development and human welfare and must help to ensure sustainability while fostering the development, efficient use and safety of productive systems. The wide and equitable distribution of scientific and technological know-how and capacity at the national and international levels is essential for the achievement of sustainable development. At the same time, the existence of a well-functioning science and technology infrastructure is a key indicator of development.

2. The Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development, adopted in 1979, 1/ provides a basis and a useful benchmark for the United Nations system to assess programmes, enhance coordination and policy development at both the intergovernmental and the inter-agency level. At the same time, Agenda 21, adopted in 1992, 2/ provides a new opportunity and an instrument to revitalize and coordinate the programmes and activities of the United Nations system in the field of science and technology. The system of task managers established by the Inter-Agency Committee on Sustainable Development of the Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC) provides a particularly promising mechanism for bringing organizations of the United Nations system together in order to strengthen ongoing activities, develop new initiatives and coordinate specific science and technology programmes in the context of implementing the mandates of Agenda 21.

3. Science and technology should expand society's pool of knowledge and stimulate further learning and development. Multilateral cooperation through the United Nations system in support of building capacity, in particular that of developing countries as well as of economies in transition, for the acquisition, absorption, dissemination and application of science and technology should be strengthened. Government-assisted science and technology programmes should take into account the market and the needs of the productive sector. They should be competitive in the broad sense of being economically viable, and contribute effectively to an enhanced standard of living and quality of life for all.

4. The United Nations system should play a more substantive role in assisting, in particular, developing countries as well as economies in transition to develop scientific and technological capacity at the national level in the context of implementing Agenda 21 and other international commitments, conventions and agreements, and create an effective and essential linkage of their implementation with the agenda for development. This agenda should encompass recommendations on appropriate programmes and activities of the United Nations system in science and technology. Endogenous capacity-building should be at the heart of United Nations programmes and activities for science and technology. United Nations efforts should be directed towards building the capacity of countries to develop, assess, encourage and utilize science and technology for development. The United Nations system should encourage an active partnership with Governments, the private sector, non-governmental organizations and the scientific and research community.

5. The level of funding for science and technology as a generic field is limited, being only a small percentage of total United Nations system resources for development. While it was recognized that greatly increased resources would be required if the commitments undertaken in Agenda 21 and in other international instruments relating to science and technology were to be realized, it was noted that enhanced coordination and streamlining could help focus activities for greater impact. It could also help in the efforts to mobilize and channel new and additional resources through the United Nations system.

6. The development of national science and technology policies and infrastructure calls for a broad-based and interdisciplinary approach. It was recognized that scientific and technological activities were deeply embedded in such sectoral classifications as natural resources, agriculture, forestry, industry, transport, communications, health, education, employment, among others. Promotion of science and technology, therefore, required sector-specific interventions as well. The organizations of the United Nations system should coordinate their activities so as to achieve greater complementarity between these sectoral and intersectoral needs. The respective roles of the various entities dealing with science and technology should be further clarified.

7. At the intergovernmental level, the role of the Economic and Social Council should be strengthened as a forum for coordination among all United Nations policy-making bodies concerned with science and technology for development. The Council should more systematically review and compare, on a periodic basis, the policies adopted and actions advocated by all relevant

policy-making bodies of the United Nations organizations in the field of science and technology, giving special attention to the Commission on Science and Technology for Development and the Commission on Sustainable Development and their interactions with the regional commissions.

8. The work programmes and schedules of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, the Commission on Sustainable Development and other relevant intergovernmental bodies should be better harmonized in order to avoid duplication and enhance complementarities and thus increase their effectiveness. In designing its future work programme, the Commission on Science and Technology for Development should, inter alia, take into account the ongoing work of the Commission on Sustainable Development and, as appropriate, the outcome of the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Interrelationship between Investment and Technology Transfer of the Trade and Development Board of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

9. Closer linkages between the Commission on Science and Technology for Development and the Trade and Development Board should be discussed in more depth, taking into account the need for links with the Commission on Sustainable Development and other relevant United Nations institutions. The role of the UNCTAD secretariat in providing substantive support to the Commission on Science and Technology for Development and its comparative advantage within the United Nations system should be recognized. In this respect, the importance of the resources that the General Assembly, in its resolution 48/228, allocated to UNCTAD to carry out its new responsibilities in the field of science and technology was emphasized.

10. Member States should make a more concerted effort to ensure, through their participation in the governing bodies within the system, that they provide clear, consistent and continuous support for coordinated, focused and coherent policies throughout the system.

11. Measures of coordination at the inter-agency level could include:

(a) Greater participation of organizations and agencies in the work of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, including the preparatory and follow-up processes;

(b) Formulation of common approaches and identification of areas of concentration in the activities of United Nations organizations;

(c) Coordination of the medium-term plans, programme budgets and budget cycles of concerned organizations and agencies and the incorporation therein, as appropriate and where possible, of identified inter-agency initiatives;

(d) Strengthening of existing joint units and secondment and exchange of staff between different agencies;

(e) Designation of focal points for science and technology in the organizations and agencies of the United Nations system for sharing information and for ensuring that necessary science and technology issues are reflected in

the discussions of the Inter-Agency Committee on Sustainable Development and the Consultative Committee on Programme and Operational Questions of ACC.

12. A computer-based field-user-oriented, communications network and regular means of communication could be designed and implemented, on the basis of existing networks and capacities and without duplication (for instance through tele-conferencing, E-mail or telenetworks via satellites) within the United Nations system to link units and projects oriented towards science and technology issues, including those of governmental and non-governmental organizations. These networks should be developed in conjunction with other information networks being developed such as the Sustainable Development Network (SDN) of the United Nations Development Programme and Earthwatch.

13. Stronger interaction and linkages are needed between the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, the specialized agencies and the regional commissions, as well as their subsidiary bodies dealing with science and technology, including the regional technology centres. The linkages between policy analysis and research institutions should be strengthened. The role of the highly specialized and high technology centres of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the United Nations Environment Programme and the United Nations University, among others, in particular their contribution to United Nations policy-making bodies, should also be further explored.

14. At the country level, within the framework of national development strategies, coordination can be most effective through the resident coordinator system and through such instruments as the programme approach and national execution.

15. Policy studies are an important element of inter-agency cooperation at the country level. At the request of recipient Governments and in the light of their well-defined national needs and priorities, joint inter-agency and interdisciplinary teams should carry out such comprehensive policy studies.

16. Technology assessment, forecasting and monitoring capabilities constitute an important part of endogenous capacity-building. The primary aim of inter-agency cooperation in this field should be to create or to strengthen national capacities.

17. Existing resources of different United Nations organizations concerned with science and technology should be pooled to carry out activities in areas of common interest. Such pooled resources could be used to finance joint research and operational activities, on the basis of joint project formulation and preparation. Projects at the national level could also be implemented by more than one agency on a cost-sharing basis.

18. Relevant United Nations organizations, funds and programmes should work to sensitize the international community regarding the critical and catalytic role of science and technology for development.

19. United Nations organizations, funds and programmes should strengthen their capabilities to contribute towards strengthening capacities in developing

countries to generate applied research and development activities and results, and the percolation of these results to the industry and the actual user, including through pilot-scale projects.

20. United Nations organizations, funds and programmes need to facilitate and finance, including through catalysing other forms of financial support, South-South technology transfer and cooperation as an effective ingredient of self-sustaining development. In this context, possibilities of cooperation between developing countries and economies in transition should also be explored.

21. United Nations organizations, funds and programmes should work in a coordinated manner to develop a catalogue of proved technologies to enable effective technology choice by developing countries of state-of-the-art technologies.

22. ACC should further review, and endeavour to simplify, administrative and financial procedures among agencies to reduce the complexity of inter-agency cooperative agreements.

23. The Secretary-General is requested to submit a report on the implementation of the present agreed conclusions to the Council at its substantive session of 1995.

Notes

1/ Report of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, Vienna, 20-31 August 1979 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.I.21 and corrigenda), chap. VII.

2/ Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992, vol. I, Resolutions Adopted by the Conference (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8), resolution 1, annex II.

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E

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Agenda item 9 (c)

COORDINATION QUESTIONS: MULTISECTORAL COLLABORATION ON TOBACCO OR HEALTH

Eritrea*, Estonia*, the Russian Federation and the United States of America: draft resolution

Multisectoral collaboration on tobacco or health

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1993/79 of 30 July 1993, and reaffirming World Health Assembly resolution WHA46.8 of 10 May 1993, 1/

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on progress made in the implementation of multisectoral collaboration on tobacco or health, 2/

1. Commends the Secretary-General for acting promptly to establish the focal point requested by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1993/79 in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the United Nations system focal point expands its work to address effectively all the issues raised in Economic and Social Council resolution 1993/79, including seeking voluntary technical and financial contributions to support the preparation and implementation of the proposed plan of action;

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* In accordance with rule 72 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council.

1/ See World Health Organization, Forty-sixth World Health Assembly, Geneva, 3-14 May 1993, Resolutions and Decisions, Annexes (WHA46/1993/REC/1).

2/ E/1994/83.

3. Requests the United Nations system focal point to continue the process of consultations with international organizations with a view to developing a plan of action for the implementation of the tobacco or health objectives of Economic and Social Council resolution 1993/79;

4. Agrees that the plan of action developed by the United Nations system focal point, which should be submitted to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1995, should include as a minimum the following:

(a) Implementation of and/or support for all activities mentioned in all operative paragraphs of Council resolution 1993/79;

(b) In addition, provisions for action related to:

(i) Promotion of education and general public awareness of the negative health consequences of tobacco consumption;

(ii) Protection of adults and children against the negative health effects of direct and indirect tobacco consumption;

(iii) Provision of advice and technical assistance to countries requesting such help concerning legislation and administrative regulations in the areas of advertising, taxation, and restriction of smoking in public places;

5. Requests the United Nations system focal point to coordinate, on behalf of the Secretary-General, the implementation of World Health Assembly resolution WHA46.8;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to report, to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1995, on progress made by the United Nations system focal point in the development of the requested plan of action, including progress made in securing long-term funding, within existing budgetary resources, for the United Nations system focal point.

UNITED
NATIONS

E

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Agenda item 13

QUESTION OF DECLARING 1998 INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF THE OCEAN

Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, France, Italy, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania and Senegal: draft resolution

Question of declaring 1998 international year of the ocean

The Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirms the provisions contained in resolution 2.5 adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its twenty-seventh session, on 16 December 1993, 1/

Requests the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session to consider proclaiming 1998 international year of the ocean.

1/ E/1994/17, annex.

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UNITED
NATIONS

E

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Agenda item 4

OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

Draft decision submitted by the President of the Council

High-level meeting of the 1995 operational activities segment of the Economic and Social Council

The Economic and Social Council

(a) Decides that the high-level meeting of the operational activities segment of its 1995 substantive session will consider as a principal theme the implementation of the Programme of Action adopted by the International Conference on Population and Development;

(b) Decides also that other themes, including the outcome of the World Summit on Social Development, may also be considered by delegations at the high-level meeting of the operational activities segment.

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UNITED
NATIONS

E

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Agenda item 12

PROGRAMME AND RELATED QUESTIONS IN THE ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND RELATED FIELDS

Austria*, Russian Federation and United States of America: draft resolution

Modalities of reporting in the economic, social and related fields

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on modalities of reporting in the economic, social and related fields, 1/

Deploring the fact that, despite its decision 1990/272 of 27 July 1990 concerning that question, documentation is not submitted in time or within the recommended page limits,

Recognizing that members of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies contribute directly to the large volume of documentation through their requests for reports and can ameliorate the situation through increased restraint in making such requests,

Adopts the following measures for the control and limitation of documentation:

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* In accordance with rule 72 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council.

1/ E/1994/88.

(a) Documents originating in the Secretariat for submission to the Economic and Social Council or its subsidiary bodies should not generally exceed sixteen single-space pages, except in exceptional cases such as non-recurrent comprehensive reports on issues not routinely addressed; the production of addenda to such documents should be strictly limited to that which is requested in the legislative mandate;

(b) In order to keep the reports of the functional commissions and other subsidiary bodies as closely as possible to a limit of thirty-two single-spaced pages, such reports should include only the following:

(i) Draft resolutions and draft decisions recommended for adoption by the Council;

(ii) Summaries and conclusions;

(iii) Details of voting, where appropriate;

(iv) Decisions relevant to the subsidiary body's own activities and procedures, which do not require action by the Council;

(v) Organization of work;

The practice of including a narrative of substantive discussions should be discontinued;

(c) The Secretariat is requested to ensure that the documentation is available in accordance with the six-week rule for the distribution of documents, in each of the official languages of the United Nations;

(d) The Secretariat is also requested, at the time of the adoption of a legislative mandate requesting documentation, to indicate whether the documentation could be prepared in accordance with the six-week rule and within existing staff and financial resources and, if not, to give an indication of the time and the costs involved through the preparation of a statement of programme budget implications;

(e) The members of the Council and its subsidiary bodies are encouraged to exercise restraint in making proposals containing requests for new reports and to consider the possibility of biennializing or triennializing resolutions requesting reports;

(f) The Secretariat is encouraged to implement the following specific reporting procedures:

(i) To present oral, rather than written, reports, where appropriate, particularly in regard to progress reports and reports that are prepared annually;

(ii) To submit single consolidated reports on related topics under a single item or sub-item of the agenda, the page limit for such reports that

cover more than a single legislative mandate to be twenty-four single-spaced pages;

(g) The Secretariat is further requested to compile for the Council and for each of its subsidiary bodies a list of documents mandated in resolutions to be adopted at a given session and to include in the report on the status of the documentation for a given session a list of reports already mandated for the coming session; in addition, the Secretariat should provide information on the meetings of intergovernmental bodies that are approved at the session and on the projected documentation requirements;

(h) The Secretariat is also requested to identify areas in which joint or common reporting to intergovernmental bodies can be undertaken.

UNITED NATIONS **E**

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REGIONAL COOPERATION IN THE ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND RELATED FIELDS

Australia, Bolivia*, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, Finland*, Egypt, Germany, Israel*, Japan, Kuwait, Norway, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Spain*, Sweden*, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Venezuela: draft resolution

Middle East peace process

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 48/58 of 14 December 1993,

Recalling also the convening of the Peace Conference on the Middle East at Madrid on 30 October 1991, on the basis of Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967 and 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973, and the subsequent bilateral negotiations, as well as the meetings of the multilateral working groups, and noting with satisfaction the broad international support for the peace process,

Noting the continuing positive participation of the United Nations as a full extraregional participant in the work of the multilateral working groups,

Bearing in mind the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements, signed by the Government of the State of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization in Washington, D.C., on 13 September 1993, 1/ and the

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* In accordance with rule 72 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council.

1/ A/48/486-S/26560, annex.

subsequent Agreement on the Gaza Strip and the Jericho area, signed by the Government of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people, in Cairo, on 4 May 1994,

Also bearing in mind the Agreement between Israel and Jordan on the Common Agenda, signed in Washington, D.C., on 14 September 1993, and the Washington Declaration signed by Jordan and Israel on 25 July 1994,

1. Welcomes the peace process started at Madrid, and supports the subsequent bilateral negotiations;

2. Stresses the importance of, and need for, achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East;

3. Expresses its full support for the achievements of the peace process thus far, in particular the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements signed by the State of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, the subsequent Agreement on the Gaza Strip and the Jericho area, signed by the Government of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people, and the Agreement between Israel and Jordan on the Common Agenda, and the Washington Declaration signed by Jordan and Israel on 25 July 1994, which constitute important initial steps in achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East, and urges all parties to implement agreements reached;

4. Stresses also the need for achieving rapid progress on the other tracks of the Arab-Israeli negotiations within the peace process;

5. Welcomes the results of the International Donors Conference to Support Middle East Peace, convened in Washington, D.C., on 1 October 1993, and the subsequent work of the World Bank consultative group, and urges Member States to provide economic, financial and technical assistance to the Palestinian people during the interim period;

6. Calls upon all Member States also to extend economic, financial and technical assistance to parties in the region and to render support for the peace process;

7. Considers that an active United Nations role in the Middle East peace process and in assisting in the implementation of the Declaration of Principles can make a positive contribution;

8. Encourages regional development and cooperation in the areas where work has already begun within the framework of the Madrid Conference.

UNITED NATIONS **E**

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Agenda item 9 (b)

COORDINATION QUESTIONS: INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN THE FIELD OF INFORMATICS

Afghanistan*, Algeria*, Benin, Bolivia*, Brazil, Cameroon*, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Egypt, Estonia, Finland*, Guinea-Bissau*, Iran (Islamic Republic of)*, Kuwait, Madagascar, Malawi*, Malaysia*, Mali*, Malta*, Mexico, Morocco*, Nepal*, Nigeria, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru*, Portugal, Romania, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Suriname and Venezuela: draft resolution

The need to harmonize and improve United Nations information systems for optimal utilization and accessibility by all States

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1991/70 of 26 July 1991, 1992/60 of 31 July 1992 and 1993/56 of 29 July 1993 on the need to harmonize and improve United Nations informatics systems for optimal utilization and accessibility by all States,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General concerning the follow-up action taken, 1/ in particular the decision taken by the Administrative Committee on Coordination on the recommendation of the senior-level task force established for that purpose,

Concerned at the limited progress achieved so far in the implementation of the above-mentioned resolutions,

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* In accordance with rule 72 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council.

1/ E/1994/98.

1. Reiterates the high priority that it attaches to easy, economical, uncomplicated and unhindered access for States Members of the United Nations and for observers through, inter alia, their permanent missions, to the growing number of computerized databases and information systems and services of the United Nations;

2. Calls for the urgent implementation of the measures required to achieve these objectives;

3. Stresses once again the urgent need for representatives of States to be closely consulted and actively associated with the respective executive and governing bodies of the United Nations institutions dealing with informatics within the United Nations system, so that the specific needs of States as internal end-users can be given due priority;

4. Requests that the initial phases of the action programme to harmonize and improve United Nations informatics systems for optimal utilization and accessibility by all States be implemented from within existing resources and in full consultation with the representatives of States;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to report on the follow-up action taken on the present resolution to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1995.

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Agenda item 5 (d)

SOCIAL, HUMANITARIAN AND HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS: REPORTS OF SUBSIDIARY BODIES, CONFERENCES AND RELATED QUESTIONS: HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS

Draft decision submitted by the President of the Council

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the letter addressed to the President of the Economic and Social Council by the Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights, dated 8 July 1994, on the subject of dates for the 1995 regular session of the Commission, 1/

Bearing in mind the observations made to the Council in this regard by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights at the time of the presentation of his report to the Council on 15 July 1994, 2/

Further bearing in mind the remarks to the Council on 22 July 1994 by the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights with regard to the convening of the regular sessions of the Commission on Human Rights later in the year, 3/

1. Endorses the general principle that dates should be chosen for the commission on Human Rights which most effectively enable it to discharge its responsibilities under the Charter of the United Nations;

1/ E/1994/106.

2/ See E/1994/SR.34.

3/ See E/1994/SR.41.

2. Considers that holding the regular sessions of the Commission on Human Rights later in the year should facilitate the work of the Commission, inter alia, through positive consequences for the availability of documentation to the Commission, while recognizing that other factors also have a bearing on the efficient working of the Commission;

3. Considers also that full regard should be given to the need to ensure that the Commission can submit its report to the Council in all languages in sufficient time to allow its proper consideration;

4. Trusts that appropriate later dates would result in a better functioning of the Commission;

5. Decides that the question of appropriate later dates should be considered further at the fifty-first session of the Commission on Human Rights which should submit its recommendations to the Council at its substantive session of 1995.

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Agenda item 6 (a)

ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL QUESTIONS: REPORTS OF THE SUBSIDIARY BODIES, CONFERENCES AND RELATED QUESTIONS: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Draft decision submitted by the Vice-President of the Council, Mr. Mihai Horia C. Botez (Romania), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft decision E/1994/L.22

Report of the Commission on Sustainable Development on its second session and provisional agenda for the third session of the Commission

The Economic and Social Council

(a) Takes note of the report of the Commission on Sustainable Development on its second session 1/ and endorses the decisions and recommendations contained therein, with the exception of paragraph 24, which is endorsed, subject to a final resolution on this issue at the 1995 substantive session of the Council, following the outcome of the review of arrangements for consultations with non-governmental organizations currently under way;

(b) Invites Governments, organs, organizations, programmes and funds of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations and major groups to implement the decisions and recommendations of the Commission and to take the necessary action to give them effective and transparent follow-up.

1/ E/1994/33.

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UNITED
NATIONS

E

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Agenda item 14

QUESTION OF DECLARING 1995 INTERNATIONAL YEAR TO OBSERVE THE ONE THOUSANDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE MANAS EPIC

Draft decision submitted by the Vice-President of the Council, Mr. Mihai C. Botez (Romania), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution E/1994/L.31

Commemoration of the millennium of the Kyrgyz national epic, Manas

The Economic and Social Council recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following resolution:

"The General Assembly,

"Considering that 1995 is the year that marks the millennium of the Kyrgyz national epic, Manas, which corresponds to the principles of the World Decade for Cultural Development, 1988-1997, 1/

"Recalling resolution 27 C/13.22 of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, concerning the commemoration of anniversaries during the period 1994-1995,

"Taking into consideration that the Manas epic has been a vital link in sustaining and unifying the peoples of the Central Asian region throughout their long history,

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1/ General Assembly resolution 41/187.

"Recognizing that the epic is not only the source of the Kyrgyz language and literature but also the foundation of the cultural, moral, historical, social and religious traditions of the Kyrgyz people,

"Bearing in mind that the epic promotes widely shared ideals and values of humanity,

"Mindful of the contribution that the commemoration of the millennium of the Manas epic can make to the cultural and human heritage and to the furtherance of international cooperation and understanding,

"Noting the freedom-loving legacy of the epic for the nations of the region,

"Noting also the ideals and principles contained in the "Memory of the World" programme of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,

"1. Recognizes 1995 as the year commemorating the millennium of the Kyrgyz national epic, Manas;

"2. Welcomes the fact that the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization has assumed the role of lead organization for the commemoration of the millennium of the Manas epic;

"3. Encourages the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in cooperation with the Government of Kyrgyzstan and other interested international organizations, to take all appropriate measures to observe 1995 as the year commemorating the millennium of the Manas epic;

"4. Takes note with satisfaction of the international activities undertaken by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in collaboration with the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic to spread international knowledge of the legacy of the Manas epic."

UNITED
NATIONS

E

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Agenda item 9 (c)

COORDINATION QUESTIONS: MULTISECTORAL COLLABORATION ON TOBACCO OR HEALTH

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-President of the Council, Mr. Mihai C. Botez (Romania), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution E/1994/L.38

Multisectoral collaboration on tobacco or health

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1993/79 of 30 July 1993, and recalling also World Health Assembly resolution WHA46.8 of 10 May 1993, 1/

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on progress made in the implementation of multisectoral collaboration on tobacco or health, 2/

1. Commends the Secretary-General for acting promptly to establish the focal point requested by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1993/79 in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the United Nations system focal point addresses effectively all the issues raised in Economic and Social Council resolution 1993/79, especially paragraphs 5, 6 and 7, including seeking voluntary technical and financial contributions in addition to existing

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1/ See World Health Organization, Forty-sixth World Health Assembly, Geneva, 3-14 May 1993, Resolutions and Decisions, Annexes (WHA46/1993/REC/1).

2/ E/1994/83.

resources to support the preparation and implementation of the proposed national plans of action where requested, as defined in that resolution;

3. Also requests the Secretary-General to continue the process of consultations with international organizations and Member States with a view to the development of national plans of action where requested for the implementation of the tobacco or health objectives of Economic and Social Council resolution 1993/79 taking into particular account the economic and social aspects of tobacco production and consumption and the serious health consequences of tobacco use;

4. Further requests the Secretary-General to coordinate the implementation of World Health Assembly resolution WHA46.8;

5. Further requests the Secretary-General to report on progress made by the United Nations system focal point in the development of national plans of action, where requested, as defined in Economic and Social Council resolution 1993/79, to the Council at its substantive session of 1995.